THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1179.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enclоſed, *gratis*. Seperate enclоſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—he won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5185 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Calendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quiclavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

Sales at Auction.

On Monday next before the door of the Eagle Tavern, at 4 o'clock,

WILL poſitively BE SOLD by the ſubſcribers, on a credit of ſix months for approved endorſed notes,

One elegant ſecond hand Chariot,

WITH ONE SETT PLATED HARNESS—

And alſo on the ſame terms,

SIX VALUABLE HORSES.

PROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond, Jan. 23, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Hanover Courthouſe, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceaſed, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Griſt Mill adjoining the ſame, on Chickahomony Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleaſantly ſituated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—alſo a valuable Orchard affording a ſufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of ſale will be one third in hand, the balance in ſix and twelve months. A deed of truſt on the property will be required to ſecure the two laſt payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Mr. CORNILLON,

HAS the honor of informing the citizens of Richmond, Manchеſter and its vicinity, that having engaged a houſe on Shockoe Hill, which he is to occupy in a few days, he propoſes to open there

Two Schools,

For the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

One every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock for the Young Ladies, and another the ſame days from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for grown young gentlemen already in buſineſs. Both will begin the 16th of this month, and the terms will be thoſe cuſtomary in town for that tuition. As to the Academy for French and Muſic for Young Ladies, which Mr and Mrs Cornillon propoſe to raiſe, they are very happy to announce that a gentleman known in this place for his ability in drawing, will attend it regularly as ſoon as it ſhall be opened. And to ſuch families who have not heard of Mr and Mrs Cornillon's character, capacity in their purſuits, and morals, they may have the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, by peruſing letters from characters of the higheſt reſpectability in the neighbourhood where they have lived ſeveral years ſince their removl to America.

January 6.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. in the county of Maſon, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be ſold very low, or exchanged for property in this ſtate.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subscriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and JAS. REA is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs. The GOODS on hand, conſiſting of a neat aſſortment, ſuitable for a country ſtore, will be ſold on advantageous terms to a perſon who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which ſtands an excellent Store, Lumber-Houſe and Stable, will be either ſold or rented to the purchaſer of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt of 450l. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.
Lucern, and Timothy.
Burnet, and rye graſs.
Saintfoine and burden do.
Furze, or whin ſeed.
Spring tares or vetches.
Hemp, flax and rape ſeed.
Canary, and ſpinage.
White & brown muſtard.
Large Norfolk & ſummer turnip.
Green and white aſparagus.
White curled endive.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.
Green and coſs lettuce.
White lettuce.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radiſh.
Blood red beet, and ſolid celery.
Early, & late cucumber.
Creſſes, and pepper graſs.
Large parſnip.
Large red, and orange carrot.

PEASE

Early frame, charlton, and huſſpur.
Dwarf marrowfat, Spaniſh moratto, glory of England, & blue Proſſian peas.
Large Windſor, long pod, white Canterbury, and ſnap beans.

CABBAGE SEED.

Early, and late York cabbage.
Early, and late Batterſea.
Early, and late ſugar loaf.
Green, and yellow ſavoy.
Large white Scotch cabbage.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Bruſſels ſprouts, and Borecole.
Early, & late cauliflower.
Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Salſafie, and paſtirtian.
Madeira, and ſilver onion.
Large London Leek.

With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in ſets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glaſs flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

The famous imported Horse

DRUID,

NEAR ſixteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

Thomas Branch.

Cheſterfield, January 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by dealing or otherwiſe, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authoriſad to receive the ſame and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchеſter, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpoſe of receiving the above debts—*thoſe*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Cheſterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

The Subscriber

Has again commenced buſineſs, in a houſe nearer the Bridge than his former ſtand, where he intends always to keep a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES:

Which will be ſold low for Caſh, or in exchange for Produce.

He now offers for Sale,

Best Antigua Rum, 4th proof.
New-England ditto.
Malaga Wine. Molaſſes.
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Green Coffee. Young Hyſon Tea.
Soap. Candles. Chocolate.
India Cottons.
Check Handkerchiefs.

And a general aſſortment of Shoes.

MOSES DAVIS.

January 16th, 1804. (3t.)

For Sale,

A BODY of 430 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopt and the River Roads, half a mile from [illegible] Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—conveniency to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water.

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the ſpring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armiſtead, heir at law of William Armiſtead, deceaſed, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armiſtead, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

SELECTED POETRY.

A NEW SONG OF OLD SAYINGS.

Bonaparte, the bully, reſolves to come over,
With flat-bottom'd wherries from Calais to Dover;
No perils to him in the billows are found,
For if born to be hang'd, he can never be drown'd.

From a Corſican dunghill this fungus did ſpring,
He was ſoon made a captain, and would be a king;
But the higher he riſes, the more he does evil,
For a *beggar, on horſeback, will ride to the devil.*

To ſeize all we have, and then clap us in jail,
To devour all our victuals, to drink all our ale,
And to grind us to duſt, is this Corſican's will—
For they *ſay all is griſt that e'er comes to his mill.*

To ſtay quiet at home, the firſt conſul can't bear,
Or, mayhap, he would have *other fiſh to fry there*;
So as fiſh of that ſort do not ſuit his deſire,
He will leap out of the frying-pan into the fire.

He builds barges, & cock-boats, & craft without end,
And numbers the hoſts which to England he'll ſend;
But in ſpite of his craft, and in ſpite of his boaſts,
He ſtill reckons, I think, without one of his hoſts.

He rides upon France, and he tramples on Spain,
And holds Holland and Italy tight in a chain:
Theſe he hazards for more, tho' I can't underſtand,
That one bird in the buſh is worth four in the hand.

He truſts that his luck will all danger expel,
But the pitcher is broke that goes oft to the well:
And when our brave ſoldiers this bully ſurround,
Tho' he's thought penny-wiſe, he'll look fooliſh in pound.

France can never forget that our fathers of yore,
Uſed to pepper and baſte her at ſea and on ſhore;
And we'll ſpeedily prove to this Mock-Alexander,
What was ſauce for the gooſe, will be ſauce for the gander.

I have heard, and have read in a great many books,
Half the French are taylors, and t'other half cooks,
We've fine trimmings in ſtore for the knights of the cloth,
And the cooks that come here will but ſpoil their own broth.

It is ſaid that the French are a numerous race,
And perhaps it is true, for *ill-weeds grow apace*;
But come when they will, and as many as dare,
I expect they'll arrive the day after the fair.

To invade us more ſafely, theſe warriors boaſt
They will wait till a ſtorm drives our fleet from their coaſt;
That t'will be *an ill wind* will be ſoon underſtood,
For a wind that blows Frenchmen—*blows nobody good.*

They would treat Britain worſe than they've treated Mynheer,
But they will find *they have got a wrong ſow by the ear.*
Let them come then in ſwarms, by the Corſican led,
And I warrant *we'll hit the right nail on the head,*

NEW-YORK, January 18.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Captain Bull, of the British packet Marlborough, has favored the Editors of the New-York Gazette with London papers to the evening of the 12th of November, one day later than our former advices.

These papers afford the following articles of news. It will be seen from them, that Bonaparte has declined heading the invading army into England.

Besides the London papers, Lloyd's list and prices current have been received, from which some extracts are given.

LONDON, November 12, [evening].—Price of stocks this day at 3 o'clock, 3 per cent. consols for money, 53 1-8 1-4; do. for Nov. 53 1-4; reduced 52 1-4; 4 per cent. 67 1-4; omnium 9 1-4 dis.

The Paris papers to the 2d inst. state, that Bonaparte had not then left the capital; but private advices state his arrival on the coast on Tuesday last. A few days previous to the above date he went on board a gun boat on the Seine, and exercised the men in the manœvres of invasion; they had, as usual, their knapsacks on their backs, and their muskets slung to their sides. It appears, however, that the Consul has at length consented not to risk "his person and fortune" in the hopeless expedition against this country. According to private letters, the farcical ceremony of entreaty took place on the 27th ult. The hour of three on the 28th was appointed for the deputation from all the constituted authorities to wait on him, and beseech him not to hazard their prosperity and the welfare of the state, by exposing himself to the perils of the expedition. The eagerness and impatience of his friends and the legislative bodies, however, precipitated the *affecting* scene, and at 2 o'clock there was posted on the walls of the Palais Royal the following placard:—

"*St. Cloud, Oct.* 27, 6 *o'clock in the evening.*

"*The country is saved once more.—Bonaparte will not leave it.*"

The orators of the Senate, and the Tribunate, attempted in vain to address the First Consul; their agitation, gentle souls, overcame them. One of these (M. de Jancourt), incapable of giving expression to his feelings, threw himself at the feet of the Consul, and extended his arms towards him.—Bonaparte sprang forward, and folded him in his arms. A mixture of prayers, tears and embraces succeeded. The First Consul began to be affected, and the scene terminated by his concession to the wishes of the French nation! Such was the farcical scene exhibited on that truly ridiculous occasion.—What an insulting mockery!

General Lemarois, aid-de-camp to the First Consul, is appointed to protect the coast from Brest to Concale.

General Sebastiana is appointed to inspect the coast from the mouth of the Vilaine to Brest.

General Malher, commanding the department of la Dyle, has just been appointed by government to command a division of the army of England.

A letter from on board the Victory, at Toulon, states, that a detachment from Lord Nelson's fleet was in readiness to make an attack upon several French ships of war, lying under the batteries of Marseilles, and no doubt was entertained of its success.

Coffee for exportation has advanced from 5 to 6s. per cwt.

The Spaniards have at length begun to arm some of their ships: three line of battle ships have been put in commission at Carthagena, and they are getting them ready for sea.

The Spaniards all now consider a war as inevitable, though they have the fullest reliance that we shall not hurry them into it, but permit them to chuse their own time for declaring war. They have now very nearly got all their treasure home, within these few months, to the amount of *sixty millions of dollars*. (I speak from the official returns of the Custom house at Cadiz): they are sending troops to their colonies to put them in a state of defence; upwards of 1200 men sailed from Cadiz on the 12th Oct. for Veru-Cruz, and they are now beginning to arm their navy: when they have every thing prepared they will then declare war against us, with a formal appeal to all the world of our unprovoked and wanton aggressions, though a nation of Quakers would scarcely have suffered or borne one half of what we have hitherto quietly submitted to from Spain.

November 13.

The belief that the Brest fleet had put to sea was so prevalent yesterday, that we mentioned it, though we did not pledge ourselves for the authenticity of the rumour.

The morning we received the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, printed at Cork on Wednesday, November 9, from which we extracted the following:

Cork Chronicle Office, 4 o'clock.

"His Majesty's frigate, the Diamond, capt. Elphinstone, arrived yesterday evening at the Cove, and sailed again at break of day this morning. The Diamond, which belongs to Admiral Cornwallis's squadron off Brest, fell in with two line of battle ships and some frigates; and in consequence of their not answering her signals, she stood after them in a N. W. course for near two hundred miles, when they shaped their course for Cape Clear. The Diamond in consequence made Cove harbor, in order to apprize Lord Gardner of this circumstance, and his Lordship with his usual vigor and decision, has taken such measures, that we hope to announce the arrival of the enemy's squadron in our harbor in the course of a few days.—We have four seven y fours off the Cape, and it would be idle to mix any doubts of the consequences which must ensue from their falling in with the enemy.—We count upon their captures as certain."

Such is the intelligence communicated in the Cork paper. But our readers will find, we believe the following statement to be correct:

"As Captain Thos. Elphinstone, in the Diamond, was cruising off L'Orient, on the morning of the 7th inst. he observed two large ships to the westward, but the weather coming on hazy, he lost sight of them: supposing them to be a part of the enemy's squadron steering for Ireland, he bore away for that coast with a press of sail; and on the next morning, the 8th, he descried two line of battle ships ahead, running the same course, to whom he made the private signal, which not being repeated, he concluded they were French ships, and those he had first seen off L'Orient the preceding day.

In consequence, capt. Elphinstone conveyed this intelligence with all possible dispatch to Admiral Lord Gardner, off Bantry Bay; but these last mentioned ships are the Minitan of 74 guns, and another British line of battle ship, destined to reinforce lord Gardner, neither of which, unfortunately, had observed the diamond's signal. The ships first seen off L'Orient, were a French 74, and a frigate, supposed to be pushing for Brest."

It is probably the Diamond frigate which is alluded to in the following information which we received this morning from

"BRISTOL, Nov. 14.

"A vessel arrived yesterday in this port from Cork, which states, that on her passage she met with one of our frigates, who informed her that she had seen the FRENCH FLEET at sea; and that she had made signals of the event to our fleet on the Irish station."

If any French squadron has really put to sea, it must be either from L'Orient or from Ferrol or Corunna, from whence the French ships which sought shelter there from St. Domingo, were expected to sail as soon as the blowing weather should should force Sir E. Pelew to quit his station.

We have recent accounts from Brest, which state, that notwithstanding the severe gales, our fleet was able to keep its post.

A small squadron of three sloops of war, three brigs and a schooner, sailed yesterday from Deal to the French coast.

Price of Stocks this day at 12 o'clock.—Three per cent. Consols —, ditto for acc. 53 1-4—Three per cent. Reduced —, Omnium 9.

DOVER, Nov. 11.—It has blown so hard for these two days past, that we are without news.—Several large casks, supposed to be hogsheads, have been seen floating on the water by our boats. Report says, than an expedition of 20 gun-brigs, two frigates, and two bomb vessels, are to sail from the Downs as soon as the weather moderates.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 10.—Intelligence has been received here, that the French have been equipping in a snug way in the inner road and harbor of Brest, 20 sail of the line, many of which are nearly ready for sea; and they boast at Brest, that the squadron in the outer road is a kind of tub to the whale, to amuse the English; these ships are mostly manned with conscript seamen and landsmen, and there cannot be a doubt but the system observed in all the French papers, respecting Brest, portends some great plan which the French have had in view some months past. A dash at the western ports is now confidently talked of, and it is supposed this port and arsenal is the object. It were to be wished they would attempt it. We are fully prepared to receive them with a completed assortment of troops of all descriptions, in a high state of discipline and order, and ready to meet the foe. The fortifications are fully repaired, and well covered with cannon, mortars and howitzers, to salute them with a heavy discharge of grape, round, chain and cannister shot. The private signals lately used in the fleet are to be altered, and expresses with the altered code will be sent to all our squadrons abroad from this port, as soon as ready for that purpose.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This Evening, Saturday, January 28th, 1804, will be performed a celebrated Comedy, called

The JEW;

OR, BENEVOLENT HEBREW.

Sir Stephen Bertram, Mr Clare; Frederick, Mr. Rutherford; Sheva, [the Jew] Mr M'Kenzie; Charles Ratcliffe, Mr Bailey; Jabal, Mr Hopkins; Saunders, Mr Martin; Waiter, Mr Barrymore.

Eliza Ratcliffe, Mrs. Weft, Jnnior; Mrs Ratcliffe, Miss Melford; Mrs. Goodifon, Mrs. Story; Dorcas, Mrs. Lynch.

To which will be added [for the fecond time here]

A TALE OF MYSTERY,

A MELODRAME.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

Will be Sold,

At the dwelling-house of Thomas Walker, jun. near Charlottesville, on Tuesday the 7th day of next month, (February) to the highest bidder, for ready money,

ONE grey MARE, one forrel COLT, a black COW and CALF, fix head of HOGS, a feather BED and FURNITURE, together with fundry other houfehold FURNITURE, conveyed to the fubfcriber by a Deed of Truft from faid Walker, to fatisfy a debt due to William Brown & Co. together with the expences of carrying the faid Deed of Truft into execution.

RICHARD ANDERSON, *Trustee.*

January 13th, 1804. 1p.

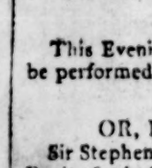
FOR LONDON,

(DIRECT,)

THE SHIP

JANUS,

S. WATERMAN, Master;



Burthen 250 tons—a strong and well found vessel, now lying at Norfolk and ready for the reception of a cargo, part of which is already engaged.

The ship will not be detained, even if a full load should not offer soon; but will be filled up on account of the owners, whose principal object is dispatch. For freight or paffage, apply to

Mitchell & Gairdner.

Richmond, January 26th, 1804. 2w.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phifiognotrace, and a fupply of handfome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, oppofite the Union Tavern, where he folicits the attendance of thofe who wifh to have ftriking and correct likeneffes in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1804.

☞ *FAIR PLAY, in answer to SENEX, shall appear in our next.*

The following resolution has been agreed to by two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature of Delaware. This state was the first to adopt the present constitution of the United States, and it has the honor to be the first in rejecting the proposed innovation.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Delaware, in General Assembly met, that the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Congress of the United States on the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, be and the same is hereby disproved by the legislature of this state, for the reasons following:

1st. Because at all times innovations of the constitution are dangerous, but more especially when the changes are dictated by party spirit, are designed for temporary purposes, and calculated to accomplish personal views.

2d. Because as representatives of a small state, we are sensible that, in the nature of things, every change in the constitution will be in favor of the large states, who will never be disposed to allow, and will always have the means to prevent, a variation favorable to the interests of the small states.

3d. Because, in fact, the proposed amendment does reduce the power and weight of the small states, in the case provided by the constitution for the choice of President by the House of Representatives, by limiting the selection to three instead of the five candidates having the greatest number of electoral votes.

4th. Because the present mode of election gives to the small states a controul and weight in the election of President and Vice-President, which are destroyed by the contemplated amendment.

5th. Because it is the true and permanent interest of the people, among whom the relations of majority and minority must ever be fluctuating, to maintain the just weight and respectability of the minority, by every proper provision, not impeaching the principle that the majority ought to govern: and we consider the present mode of election as calculated to repress the natural intolerance of a majority, and to secure some consideration and forbearance in relation to the minority.

6th. Because we view the existing provision in the constitution as amongst the wisest of its regulations. History furnishes many examples of nations, and particularly of republics, in their delirious devotion to individuals, being ready to sacrifice their liberties and dearest rights to the personal aggrandizement of their idol. The existing regulation furnishes some check to this human infirmity, by the occasional power given to a few to negative the will of the majority as to one man, leaving them every other qualified citizen in the country for the range of their selection.

7th. Because we are not satisfied that the said amendment has constitutionally passed the two houses of Congress; the constitution requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, which in a case of such magnitude and of designed precaution, must be considered as two-thirds of the entire number composing the two houses; whereas it appears that the said amendment is not supported by the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number of either house.

A law to prevent DUELLING has passed the Mississippi legislature. The offender, on conviction, to be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, imprisoned twelve months, and rendered incapable of holding any office of honor, profit or trust for five years. If either of the parties be killed, the survivor and his associates to be deemed guilty of murder, and punished with death.

Medal for Printing Ink.

"Extract from the minutes of the Philadelphia "Company of Booksellers," January 13th 1804

The Committee to whom was committed the Specimens of Printing Ink, as also the volumes accompanying them, respectfully Report—

THAT they have carefully examined the specimens of Printing Ink, as also the Books, produced as specimens, submitted to their inspection, are of opinion, though both are good, and superior to a specimen of London Ink, examined at the same time, yet that the preference is due to the Ink made by Mr. JACOB JOHNSTON, not only as to the appearance, but as it preserves its colour, when exposed to the heat of a stove, superior to the others; they therefore, take the liberty of submitting the following resolution:—

Resolved,

That a Gold Medal of the value of Fifty Dollars, be given to Mr. *Jacob Johnston*, in conformity to the resolution passed last August, he having produced the best specimen of Printing Ink to the Company.

On Motion, Resolved, That the Company agree to the above report, and that a committee be appointed to have the Medal made, as also that the resolution be published, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary."

(Signed) MATHEW CAREY, President.

Attest,
Wm. BRADFORD, Secretary.

Executive influence.—Among the objections made by Mr. Jefferson's prime-minister to augmenting the navy, we cannot pass over one of a very striking nature.—"The President (he said) had not intimated *his* opinion of its necessity."—Pretty well, Mr. Randolph. Even Nicholson and Eustis spurned at this.

Mr. Randolph again.—In the same speech Mr. Randolph strongly objected to taking measures for protecting the American commerce, as it would oblige them "to vote for new taxes." "The Secretary of the Treasury, (he reminded them) at the opening of the session had spoken of the *competency of our resources* with a caution, which ought to impress the House, with the necessity of exercising the *closest* economy." What? so soon after the repeal of the internal taxes? Now what a pretty administration is this? They dare not adopt any one measure, however necessary they may think it, if it will in the least put in jeopardy their own popularity.

(*N. Y. Herald.*)

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA COLLEGE.

With much pleasure we announce to our fellow-citizens, that the buildings of this institution are in such forwardness, as to induce the Trustees at their last meeting to resolve, that they will proceed to the election of a President and Professor on the 22d of April next. We believe that no seminary of learning in the United States, possesses more liberal endowments than this. The salary of the President is settled at 2500 dollars, besides a house for his residence; that of the Professors of natural philosophy, &c. 1500 dollars each, and their board and lodging; and of each of the other professors, 1000 dollars, and their board and lodging. The buildings will consist of two ranges, each 250 feet in length. The philosophical apparatus will be equal, if not superior, to any collection in America: and the library will open with near 3000 volumes of the most select books, in all branches of learning.—The whole of which, we are informed, is expected out from London in the spring of the present year. The situation of Columbia for such an establishment is certainly very eligible; the buildings are erected on an emminence that commands a most extensive prospect, and from its elevation, insures a free and salubrious circulation of air.—The confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers just above, and the rich country that lies below it, will always secure an abundant supply of the best provision, while its communication with Charleston by water carriage, will enable the inhabitants to procure every convenience or even elegance of life at a moderate rate. That the place is healthy, no one will doubt who observes the large families that are raised there and the complexion of the inhabitants; on the point of cheapness there can be as little doubt of its elegantity, if, as we are informed, the Tuition and Room rent will cost but 20 dollars, and Board not above 90 dollars; upon the whole, there is every reason to hope from the above considerations, and its central position as to the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, that it will soon be a flourishing institution. Much, very much depends upon the choice of the President and Professors; and we are authorised to say, that any communications on this subject, free of cost, directed to "the President and Trustees of the South Carolina College" in this place, will be thankfully received, and the Printers throughout the United States will do a service to the cause of learning by circulating this communication.

(*Ch. Courier.*)

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER VI.

The writer passes from Mr. Clinton to Ambrose Spencer. The following passages are selected from what he says of this gentleman.

It will naturally be asked, why, in my remarks on the proceedings of the celebrated council of 1800 and 1801, Mr. Spencer has not been more minutely noticed. He is not entitled to particular attention, because Mr. Clinton has uniformly declared, and the assertion has never been doubted, that Spencer acted entirely under his controul; that he was a mere engine set in motion to execute the clumsy plans which himself had neither courage nor skill to accomplish. He has moreover become so odious in the county in which he resides, and throughout the state, that to attempt to render him more contemptible would be an idle waste of time. I have already stated, that this celebrated gentleman, emerged from obscurity by the —— of his conduct; that in the triumphant days of our political opponents, he was the most outrageous and persecuting federalists in the state. Disappointed however in his views, and tempted by the *extravagant reward which the republican party offered to federal deserters*, he, like Armstrong, quit their camp, and became a zealous supporter of the men he had lately persecuted. The animosity of an apostate cannot be controuled. Savage and relentless, he thirsts for vengeance; every public consideration is swallowed up in the destructive vortex of passion and revenge. Such is emphatically the temper of Ambrose Spencer, who after his conversion, was introduced to a seat in the legislature, by his new friends, for the express purpose of perplexing and persecuting his old ones. This task was faithfully performed. With fiend-like perseverance he pursued his former associates, and left nothing unessayed to torment the party he had betrayed. If his opposition to the federal party had flown from a conviction of their errors, he would have merited applause, as far as it was honorably conducted. But being manifestly the result of interested motives, he should have been driven from the society of republicans; and for the honor of the party, appearances justify the hope, that this will soon be done. His insolence and pride have been tolerated much longer than his character or his talents will justify."

"Inflated with political consequence, and occasionally cloathed with a little brief authority, this raving apostate has long been insupportably insolent and haughty to his equals. But prudently recollecting from whence he sprung, he is ever humble and obsequious to his superiors. An inflexible profession of virtuous cowardice, he has, with Job-like patience, submitted to chastisement, until his surface has become impenetrable to the severest operations of the cow-skin or the cane."

"A presentiment of a future fate is not uncommon; it is sometimes derived from a gloomy and disordered fancy, and sometimes generated in a vicious mind. Spencer, like Dr. Dodd, I have heard, is occasionally tormented with apprehensi-

ons of an ignominious death; a gibbet at times floats before his troubled vision, and alarms his sullen soul." "It is not my desire, prematurely to alarm the feelings of this gentleman, by remarking either on the prospect or improbability of this event."

"As the reader must by this time be disgusted with the scenes which have been presented to him in the characters of De Witt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer, I shall not again introduce them to his notice. Particularly as I propose presenting to the public a sketch of our political transactions during the years 1801 and 1802, in which the conduct of these worthy compeers will be more minutely analized. As they merit the severest reprobation, they shall not be permitted to slide out of public notice unchastised. They shall receive the same fate and be linked in ***** together.

"If any thing in the preceding pages should bear the appearance of undue severity, passion, or invective, the nature of the subject must plead my apology. In political controversies I am ready to allow that personalities should be avoided except in extreme cases." "Whatever therefore of personality may offend the reader, it will be justified I hope, by the provocation which has been given, and the object I have in view."

The writer has now arrived at, what he calls, the main subject of the pamphlet; an examination of the "allegations which have been produced against the Vice-President, and the proof by which it has been attempted to support them." He then begins with the attack made on Col. Burr in a pamphlet entitled *The View*, and having disposed of that, proceeds to analyze Cheetham's eighth letter, his "boasted fortress." He takes up the evidence produced, and at some length enters, with no inconsiderable share of ability, into the discussion of it. With this part of the subject we mean not to meddle; whether Col. Burr is justly liable or not to the charges which have been so often brought against him, we think is not a business of the federalists. We never have made ourselves parties to this quarrel, nor ever touched it but in a light and sportive manner, nor is it probable we ever shall — Those who wish to see the cause managed with ingenuity and spirit on the part of Mr. Burr, will be gratified in the perusal of this part of the pamphlet, and to the pamphlet itself we must refer them.

The following passages, which occur in the defence of the letter of Mr. W. P. Van Ness, to Mr. Livingston at Washington, advising him after the first or second ballot to abadon Mr. Jefferson and vote for Mr. Burr, and stating that "this was the prevailing wish of the republicans at Albany" are very plausible, and will probably interest the reader in no small degree.

"It is well known that the constitution of the United States, provides no mode for designating at a presidential election, what candidates are intended for the first or second office in the government. That in case more than one should have a majority of all the votes given, and also an equal number, that the house of representatives shall immediately chuse, by ballot, one of them for president. Hence it evidently follows, that in such a conjuncture, the people, in their popular capacity, lose all further controul over the election. Their right to elect a president is *lapsed*, and instantly vests in the house of representatives. To them is transferred the sole and exclusive right, of giving a chief magistrate to the union. They then *quoad* that transaction, do not act in the capacity of representatives of the people, but as a tribunal designated by the constitution, under given circumstances, to perform a specific object, foreign to their ordinary duties. Every member of that tribunal is absolved from any previous impulse he may have received, and at full liberty to pursue the dictates of his own judgment in choosing a chief magistrate. When two candidates are presented for his choice, he is not to enquire who was intended for the executive office, but which is most proper to fill that exalted station, and whose administration will probably be productive of the greatest public good.— These considerations alone should govern his decision. By him the election is to be considered in an incipient state, totally abstracted from the influence of all previous transactions. Should he suffer himself to be influenced by extrinsic considerations, and pursue what was stated, whether correctly or not, to be the public opinion; if in violation of his own conviction, in direct hostility to his own conscience, he should raise, by his own voice, a man to the presidential chair, through whose incapacity and injudicious administration of the government, his country should be involved in a train of evils, that should terminate in it ruin, how could he justify it, to his conscience, to his God, or the world? It would be directly contrary to all justifiable rules of moral conduct; and that policy which is at war with moral justice, rarely advances the substantial happiness of a nation."

We cannot refrain now from calling on the federal reader to peruse the following independent sentiments, from the pen of a man who avowedly belongs to the democratic party. It is the first time we have ever seen a writer on that side put at hazard his darling popularity, by coming out openly and honestly with his sentiments on the nonsensical doctrine of the *infallibility of the people*:

"The sentiments of the people are certainly entitled to respect when they can be fairly and fully ascertained; but the noise of a faction is too often mistaken for the public voice. Though a majority of the people are always honest in their views, still they are liable to imposition, and through want of correct information, often err. The *doctrine of the infallibility of the people is not verified by experience.* It is a species of cant, by which the most flagrant proceedings are often pursued and justified. The political dogma, that the people can do no wrong, is as absurd, when applied to the popular sovereign of America, as to the hereditary monarch of England. That the people are politically omnipotent, is true, but they have a moral right to will their own destruction, is preposterous, and could never have originated, but in the heated brain of a maniac. Whenever the people, through want of correct information, the artifices of designing men, or the prevailing delusions of the times, warmed by passion, and enhivened by collision, are urging measures in direct hostility to the solid interest of the country, it behoves good men to oppose the heedless torrent, and save their inheritance from desolation.

These observations will doubtless appear to every reader unnecessary, because self-evident; and I certainly should have made them, had not the iniquity and treachery of opposing a majority of the people, been painted in glowing colours, and stared us in the face from every page of the publications against Mr. Burr. Fortunately the very men who profess so much sensibility and solicitude on this subject, are the last who should have introduced it. How, it may be asked, was the administration of the government transferred from federal to republican hands, but by a systematic opposition to the prevailing party, by unceasing exertions to expose the errors of a majority of the people; and with due deference to their majesty be it spoken, I am not yet prepared to subscribe to their infallibility, notwithstanding the industry of the wise men who have been lately imported, and their affectionate efforts to enlighten them.

He then applies his rod to the posteriors of Wm. S. Pennington, a factious demagogue now living in New-Jersey, and one of Mr. Gilbert Livingston, at Poughkeepsie, and of whom we do not remember to have heard before, but if he is *only a poor fool*, as the writer tells us he is, he might as well have been spared notice. In our next we propose exhibiting in the most advantageous light, the picture which this friend of Mr. Jefferson's administration has afforded us, of the ways and means of making a President of the United States.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Virginia Legislature.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

A Communication from the Senate by their clerk:

The Senate have passed the bill, entitled 'An act concerning William Burnet Browne.'

They have also passed the following bills, to wit;

'An act concerning the proceedings in courts of Chancery, and for other purposes;'

'An act for opening and improving the navigation of Hardware River from the fork thereof to its junction with James River:'

'An act for incorporating trustees of an Academy in Norfolk borough;' and

'An act authorising the Register of the land office to issue a grant to William Almon'—with amendments, to which amendments they request the concurrence of the house of Delegates. And

Their committe have examined several other enrolled bills—they have found them truly enrolled—and they have been signed by their Speaker.

The house forthwith proceeded to consider the said amendments, which were severally agreed to—except the last amendment to the bill, 'concerning the proceedings in courts of chancery and for other purposes,' which was disagreed to by the house.

Ordered, that the clerk do acquaint the Senate therewith.

An engrossed bill, 'incorporating a company for opening a turnpike road from Staunton to Richmond,' was read a third time, the blanks therein filled up, and the title amended.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, 'an act incorporating two companies for opening a turnpike road from Richmond to Staunton.'

An engrossed bill, 'exonerating John Rice and James Martin from the payment of certain judgments therein mentioned, was read a third time.

Resolved, that the bill do pass; and that the title be, 'an act exonerating John Rice and James Martin from the payment of certain judgments therein mentioned.

An engrossed bill, 'more effectually to secure the estates of persons dying intestate or otherwise, by causing the slaves which shall be in the widow's share, and their future increase to be registered,' was read the third time—the blanks therein filled up, and the title amended.

Resolved that the bill do pass and that the title be, 'an act directing the registering the names, ages and sexes of slaves in certain cases.'

An engrossed bill, 'to raise by way of lottery or lotteries a sum of money for the benefit of the Petersburg Academy, was read the third time and the blanks therein filled up.

Resolved, that the bill do pass, and that the title be, 'an act to raise by way of lottery or lotteries a sum of money for the benefit of the Petersburg Academy.'

Ordered, that the clerk do carry the said bills to the Senate for their concurrence.

An engrossed bill, 'allowing to processioners an additional compensation, was read a third time; amended by way of ryder—and the question being put upon the passage of the said bill, it passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the said bill be rejected.

An engrossed bill, concerning the keeper of the public seal, which lay on the table, was called up, read a third time, and a blank therein filled up.—And the question being put upon the passage of the said bill; it passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the said bill be rejected.

On a motion made by Mr. T. Watkins, seconded by Mr. P. Johnston;

Ordered, that the ayes and noes on the question upon the passage of the said bill be inserted in the journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Anderson, Doake, Brown, Otey, Leftwich, Jas. Cambell, M. Tate, McFerran, Wilson, Maclin, Cordle, E. Jones, G. Miller, Yancey, Burke, Goodwin J. Watkins, Wood, Jennings, Milton, Innes, Greer, Baytop, Tompkins, Dickey, J. Jackson, Dupree, T. Watkins, Jenkins, Snyder, Simons, Fisher, E. Jackson, Ben. Jones, Lightfoot, G. Tate, A Morgan, Donnelly, Scott, Gregory, Neill, J. Martin, Rossel, W. B. Harrison, Nibiett, Hill, Rucker, Harwell, Evans, Gray, Ingles, Taylor, Satchell, J. Morgan, Hutl, McCoy, Wooding, Coleman (Pittsylvania) J. Booker, Whitman, Ellington, McFarlane, Eustace, Allen, Peete, Gr[illegible]s, Bowen, Russell, Bailey, Bukey, Crockett and Adams—Ayes 72.

And the names of those who voted in the negative, are

Messrs. Stockley, Cabell, Garland, Carr, Randolph, Berry, McGuire, Young, Coleman (Caroline) Minge, Wyatt, Salle, Clarke, Hatcher, Hawes, Roberts, Westwood, Summers, Napier, Miller, (Goochland) Fleming, Matthews, Cavendish, Mason, Terry, Starke, Prunty, Storrs, Selden, J. Johnston, Eley, Travis, Clendennen, Smith, Aylett, Shearman, Garrett, Lampkin, Sparke, Field, Payne, Preston, L. Riddick, Downing, Edwards, Bacon, McKinley, C. Foster, Miller (Powhatan) Mosby, P. Johnston, Hancock, Plummer, Tyler, Ruffin, William Harrison, Hadden, Rust, Alexander, Gambill, Nichols, D. Lee, Dulany, Stannard, Ker, Fox, Sebrill, Cargill, Digges, Henderson, Pescud, Semple and R. E Lee.—Noes 73.

The house according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the bill authorising an addition to be built to the lunatic hostital in Williamsburg; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Johnston reported that the committee had according to order, had the said bill under consideration, had gone through the same, and made an amendment thereto; which he handed in at the clerk's table, where the same was twice read and agreed to by the house; and the bill, with the amendment, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill concerning John Laprade, deceased; and

A bill, allowing a pension to Ben. Smithey; were severally read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill to amend an act, reducing into one the several acts for the inspection of tobacco; and

A bill concerning the appointment of clerks of county and corporation courts, were severally read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committe of the whole house on Saturday next.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor, touching the subject matter of a resolution from this house, requiring the executive to communicate to this house information relative to the sum of money expended, and the authority under which the same was expended in filling up the gully between the Capitol and the Governor's house, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A bill to amend an act, entitled an act concerning wills, the distribution of intestates estates, and the duty of executors and administrators, was read a second time and ordered to lie on the table:

Mr. Johnston made the following report from the committe of courts of Justice.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said petitions, praying that the county court establishment may by reformed, are reasonable.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in pursuant to the said resolution, and that the committee of courts of justice do prepare and bring in the same.

The several orders of the day being read:

Ordered, that the same be put off till to-morrow;

And then the house adjourned till to-morrow eleven o'clock.

NEW-YORK, *January 17.*

Recent Intelligence from Dieppe.

An English naval officer, Lieut. Robert Hoult, and his lady, arrived here yesterday evening from Dieppe. They came over in a Danish brig bound home. This gentleman effected his escape by a manœuvre that required great dexterity in carrying into execution. For some months he has been detained in France as a prisoner of war, but was fortunately in possession of an old passport, which he obtained previous to the commencement of hostilities. This he altered, and gave himself the title of an American officer, by which means he travelled, after having taken French leave of his old quarters, into Switzerland. On his arrival there, the inconvenience of going thro' Germany, especially at this season of the year, induced him to return into France, and, if possible, reach some part of the coast, where he might embark on board a neutral vessel and get to England. The American pass was so neatly altered, that no suspicion was entertained of the fraud by any of the official people throughout the whole of his journey, and, as a citizen of the United States, he reached Dieppe.

The intelligence brought by this gentleman is extremely interesting. During his stay at Dieppe, he mingled with all classes of the people, and being generally received as an American marine officer, he had access to every part of the town and neighbourhood. About ten days ago, he saw the last squadron of armed vessels equipped at Dieppe, amounting to about eighteen sail, leave the port, destined for Boulogne, and was informed, previous to his departure, of their safe arrival. The coast, he declares swarms with troops, and that in many conversations he had with the officers and private men belonging to different regiments, he observed they all entertained a perfect conviction of their being very shortly ordered to embark for England. The supposed American became frequently jocular with them on the subject of the invasion, but in several instances hinted at the destruction that must await the men employed on so dangerous an expedition. Their constant answer was—"Very well, if 100,000 of us perish, France will be just where she was, for she can send another 100,000, and another after that; but if we get on shore in England, we will do the business." The indifference expressed by these people, even at the moment they seemed convinced of their being destined to certain destruction, our informant declares, surprised him exceedly; but such was really the case throughout every department of the army he had access to during his stay on the coast.

This Gentleman, who seems to have examined the situation of affairs on the opposite coast with a more than ordinary attention, declares, that he is as well satisfied of an invasion from France being attempted very shortly, as he can be of any circumstance that has not already taken place—every man in the French army now on the coast expects the Consular order for embarkation, when the Marine Officers report the whole of the several Flotillas being in readiness; but he says, it is no secret on the opposite side, that Bonaparte will not command the first expedition; but that Massena and Berthier are to be the principal Officers. If they suffer, the Premier Consul is to try his fortune.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

The President and Senate have RATIFIED the CONVENTION between the UNITED STATES and Spain of the 11th of August, 1802, laid by the President before the Senate during the last session, and not then definitively acted upon.

This convention stipulates for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war contrary to the existing treaty on the laws of nations.

It provides for a board of commissioners to consist of five members, two be appointed by each government; and the fifth by common consent, or in case of disagreement, to be designated by lot.

They are to meet at Madrid; and for the space of eighteen months from the day of their meeting, are authorised to receive the claims provided for by the convention.

By a provision of the convention a reservation is made on behalf of each party of the right to claim at a convenient time indemnification for the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls, and tribunals in their respective territories, which might be imputable to the two governments. This reservation was rendered necessary to save the claims of this description, not found to be embraced in the remedial part of the convention.

The convention only requires the exchange of ratifications at Madrid, to be carried into immediate execution.

A recent letter from Paris mentions, that in France—we do not recollect the name of the place; stones have lately fallen from the clouds. It is said, that the fact was well ascertained, as several individuals were witnesses of their descent. Those stones could not proceed from a volcano in the earth as there is none near the place where they fell.—From the consideration of their weight, we are not allowed even to suppose that they have been raised by a whirlwind. We hear some of the philosophers of France conjecture, that they have been thrown, by a volcano, from the Moon. This is not probable. Altho' the moon appears to have volcanoes, similar to those of the earth, yet we think it impossible that stones could be projected beyond the influence of the moon's attraction. Besides, if we were to calculate the momentum of their fall thence, we would find, that they would sink to a great depth in the earth, unless prevented by a rock, and in this case they would be reduced to power, and escape observation.

We have seen a paper in which the most unquestionable authorities are adduced in favor of stones falling from clouds. It has been ascertained, however, that they have always fallen in the time of a thunder storm, or during the passage of a meteor. Those phaenomena take place often in regions not very elevated, and to these we are inclined to look for an explanation of this uncommon work of nature. If it has been observed—by the editors of the London Monthly Review—'that these stones, when not connected with volcanic explosions, have never descended from the clouds, but have been changed, in their exterior, by the electrical powers of the lighting. This has influenced the appearance of the stones, and removed the earth which led to their discovery.

It is asserted, that stones have fallen on the earth at different times, in Benares, Yorkshire, Bohemia, Vienna, and lately in France. All these except the last have been examined by a learned chemist who says, that they have precisely the same characters, viz.

1st. They have all pyrites of a peculiar character.

2dly. They have all a coating of black oxide of iron.

3dly. They all contain an alloy of iron and nickel.

And, 4thly. The earths which serve to them as a sort of connecting medium, correspond in their nature, and nearly in their proportions

Specimens of the Benares and Yorkshire stones have been deposited in the British museum. We have not been informed what are the ingredients of the stones in France—If they really descended from the clouds, we think it more philosophical to suppose that they proceeded from a meteor, than from the moon.

PLEBEIAN.

This day is Published,

And sold at William Prichard's Book-store,

A VIRGINIA EDITION

OF THE VARIOUS CHARGES EXHIBITED AGAINST

AARON BURR, ESQ.

Vice-President of the United States;

AND A DEVELOPEMENT

OF THE CHARACTERS AND VIEWS

OF HIS POTITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

With the exception of such parts as are of a local nature.

To which is added

AN APPENDIX,

By a Gentleman of North Carolina, proving, that General Hamilton at the laft Prefidential election, exerted all his influence to fupport Mr. Jefferfon in oppofition to Mr. Burr.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 11th day of February next, WILL BE SOLD to the higheft bidder, at the late refidence of Robert Thompfon, dec. in this city, oppofite the tenement of Col. Quarrier near the Baſin of the Canal, a variety of TOOLS of the beſt quality, belonging to the different occupations of a Black-ſmith, Wheel-wright and Carpenter—a WAGGON, four DRAYS, three CARTS, and two CART BODIES—one ſett of Chair and Waggon HARNESS—a valuable aſſortment of wheel-wright's TIMBER—all the Houſehold and Kitchen FURNITURE too tedious to mention—a MILCH COWS, and a CALF, and alſo two NEGRO WOMEN.

READY MONEY will be required for all ſums not exceeding 20 dollars, and for all above that, ſix months credit upon giving bond and approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the decedent, are requeſted to bring them forward without delay duly authenticated: thoſe who are indebted will pleaſe diſcharge the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, as the ſituation of the eſtate will not admit of delay in the payment thereof.

Sarah Thompſon,

Adm'x. of Robt. Thompſon, dec.

Richmond, 27th January, 1804.

IRISH LINENS.

Good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Hartley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, }
JOHN St. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Marsden Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property to insure punctuality in the two last payments. A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 15, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 13th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Economy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitions & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; The fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation propotioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his ablities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and inculcate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 15th, 1803. [sw]

NOTICE.

PURSUNT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 16th day of May 1803, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, (January) the

TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon George Perkins now lives, it being the tract of land that Major Power died possessed of. This sale is made to raise the sum of £81 15 6 1-2, with 5 per cent. interest upon 601. 19s 6d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, to satisfy Col. Robert H. Saunders—also, to satisfy Anderson Peers, the sum of 156l. 18. 1d. 1-4, with 5 per cent. interest on 127l. 10s. 5d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802.

JOHN CURD,
WM. MILLER,
JAMES VAUGHAN, } Comm'rs.

January 2, 1804. *(tds.)*

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.
Fine Laces & Edgings.
Lustrings and Satins.
Silk Muslins.
Italian Crapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Fashionable Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Gloves & Glove Ties.
Moleskin Vest Patterns.

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.
Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.
Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing is such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*			80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000		20,000
60 *of*	500		30,000
2000 *of*	15		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,			10,000
1 *other Prize of*			10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*			29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*			30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*			59,380
4,662 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*			70,930
		Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½			5,155
		Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of*	20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000		15,000
50 *ditto of*	1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*			155
		Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*			12,500
Expences of drawing,			2,500
Sum raised,			10,000
Ticket first drawn,			1,000
Ticket last drawn,			20,000
1 *other Prize of*			20,000
1 *ditto of*			10,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*			155
		Dollars,	125,155

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office, Richmond, January 12, 1804.

ROBERT GORDON, & Co.

Have this day received, and offer for Sale,

20 Pipes, 11 Hhds. and 34 quarter Casks of choice

MADEIRA WINE,

The best and oldest which can be procured in Madeira for Bills of Exchange.

They expect in two or three weeks an additional supply, furnished by different houses in Madeira; and hereafter it is their intention to keep on hand a more considerable stock than heretofore.

They have also for sale, a few Pipes good French Brandy and Butts Antigua Rum, 3 years old; a few tons Bar Iron, and a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, January 20, 1804. 3w.